# NEWS. E RIO

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Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NAY 15TH, 1885

Number 14

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs affair of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-nercial report and piec current of the market, tables of stock splotations and assles, a table of heights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct/programment on Brazilian

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1885.

Since our last issue, in consequence of the vote on Deputy A. de Siqueira's motion, the Dantas' Cabinet has resigned and Senator Saraiva has organized the following ministry:

Schator José Antonio Saraiva, minister of Finance and president of the Council; Senator João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos, minister of Empire; Senator VISCONDE DE PARANAGUÁ, minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Luiz Felippe DE SOUZY LEÃO, minister of Marine; Deputy Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna, minister of Justice; Deputy Antonio Fleu-TERIO DE CAMARGO, minister of War; Deputy Ioão Ferreira de Moura, minister of Agriculture. On the 11th the new ministry presented their programme to the Senate and Chamber, an abstract of which will be found in another column. The cabinet cannot be considered a strong one. and with parties so evenly divided in the Chamber, its hold on power seems doubtful. A project for the reform of the emancipation law has been submitted, but the premier expresses his readiness to contemplate amendments. Sr. Joaquim Nabuco has failed to obtain a seat in the Chamber. Senator Dantas has been the object of much praise by the emancipation press, and a manifestation was organized and called upon him at his residence. The new ministry promises well, but we are weary of promises, and most sincerely trust that something will now be done. The financial position of the country is becoming intolerable; the floating debt is estimated by some of our colleagues as high as 100,000,000\$, and although Sr. Saraiva takes office with Sr. Dantas' budget, we sincerely trust that he will at once set to work for a radical change in the position of the Treasury.

Consummatum est! The Cabinet of Senator Dantas has followed its various liberal predecessors, and after declaring that only upon the emancipation project would it accept a vote of confidence, has finally fallen before as trivial a motion as could well be imagined. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been hissed in the street charged that the government had proved itself unable to maintain the peace, and his motion was carried by 52 to 50 votes. The deputy remarked that only some dozen or so disorderly characters had appeared, but this number seems to have been in the eyes of this representative of the nation quite sufficient a base for his charge of ineapacity to preserve order, and the other representatives of the nation

concurring, the Dantas cabinet mile its fund raised at the expense of the true workbow. The period elapsed since the dissolution of the Chamber of Depu September last has been fraught withentertaining incidents. The electoral bely replied to the decree of dissolution y returning, with very few exceptions, the very identical parties who had been displyed. We say with few exceptions for thre are one or two sons of Senators in the pesent, who were not in the last Chamber, and party tactics cost an Abolitionist deputy from Rio Grande do Sul his seat. Then we hav seen the wonderful turns and twistings of the Ceará deputies, who signing the lantas project last session have in this session voted quite the contrary. We have further the change of base of various senators and deputies, and particularly of the very eputy from Pernambuco, who caused the lownlall of the Dantas ministry. As we are unable to comprehend the occurrence ourselves we are of course incapacitaed to explain them to our readers. The fact only is impressed upon us, that the extra session was convoked to vote upol the Dantas emancipation project and that the purpose and determination of the members of the Chamber of Deputies seems to have been that no reply should be granted to the Speech from the Throne, so long as Senator Dantas was at the head of the government. At 50\$ per day per deputy, it certainly seems deserving of criticism. this obstruction by conservatives and dissident liberals. And we may without any malice enquire, whether the members of the new cabinet could not have convinced Sr. Dantas, that their project being an improvement upon his, the only solution for the question was his retiring from office, at the very beginning of the extra session and not at the very end? With the Treasury facing all kinds of embarrassments, true patriotism would have advised the saving of the salaries of a Chamber which has done absolutely tothing. Politics are not lucid in any part of the world, but for a disinterested looke on, it would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable series of political movements than have lately been presented in Rio.

The impression made upon us by the project for a reform of the emanchation law would be exceedingly disheatening had we not for some time back become convinced that the people of Brail, as represented by the Chamber of Douties, are not in favor of emancipation. Their expressions of philanthropy are belied by their actions, and a heavier responsibility rests upon these representatives than they appear to consider is the case. We ire not sure that even the project, as printed by the Jornal, can pass the Chamber. To be sure, the proviso that the question is at open one, leads to a surmise that it is to be retouched and improved upon, according to the various opinions of various deputies, and it will no doubt, when finished, be a very monument of legislative ability. it now appears to us, it is nothing more nor less than a surrender to the all powerful class of planters (and to the creditors of these), and as such unworthy of a party who ealling themselves liberals, by their actions show that their only liberality is granted to the planters, and that this liberality is extended at the cost of commerce and trade. The project teems with injustice to commerce, trade, and to all inhabitants of towns. The increase in duties directly attacks the former; that in taxes falls upon all. That the planter deserves any remnneration, is a question open to argument, but that he, paying no taxes, is to receive this remuneration at large proportion never possessed a slave, is indefensible. Then, the clause that the out, are only reservoirs for the collection of banks would go a long way towards the

ing classes is to be expended in preference in the emancipation of the oldest and least valuable slaves is an absurd provision, and one which will certainly receive merited criticism both here and abroad. It merely says to the planter, "Get all the work you ean out of this old wretch, and when you have no further use for him, the Fund will buy him from you," and what the government proposes to do with these old and least valuable slaves after they have liberated them does not appear. Then the ex-slave is obliged to remain for five years in the municipality where he has received his freedom. If he be really a freeman, how can he be punished if he changes his residence; if he be retained by force in any one locality, he is certainly not a freeman : The penality, that those who entice or harbour runaways are to suffer, is rather comprehensive; we ourselves may be enticing slaves to runaway by the articles written and to be written in this paper, and we fear that the majority of our colleagues of the local press are in worse case than ourselves. We may be met with the remark, that we cry out before we are hurt, the project being in an embryonie state. But we prefer to ery out before, rather than after, the hurt is done; and as we see every reason to apprehend that any amendments to be made to this project will be in favour, rather than against, the manting interest, for its creditors,) which already existing at the charges of all other classes of society, is ruling this empire as surely and certainly as can be imagined, for its own benefit and at their own pleasure we prefer the Dantas project pending the presentation of a better. While we do not believe the nature of the Brazilians leads to any apprehension of civil war, still such a state of affairs as we are now enduring is dangerous, and a spark might cause a conflagration that could only be extinguished, -as in the war between the two sections in the United States-by the best blood and nearly all the wealth of the country. The project, we repeat, is a clear surrender to the planting interest and its provisions are such as will satisfy no sincere emancipationist,

DURING the time, that the Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in doing nothing, the Senate has been over-hauling its closets, and therein found the Savings Banks biil. There has been considerable discussion on this question, and Senator Lafayette has availed of it to make some remarks of general interest. We print a very full extract from his speech in another column and our readers can see that he bases his objection to the savings of the people going into the Treasury, upon the ground that it can not return the deposits upon demand, and if his figures be correctly reported, this is true. None of the speakers upon this Savings Bank bill have relerred to the various legalized lotteries; a feature so important in the question of economies that we expected it would have come to the front at the very commencement. The savings of a wife, at the expense of the dinner table, are defended, and the deposits of a child of 16 years are also to be contemplated. The household savings, to our mind, should be returned to the house chief. who forming his hudget upon certain data. allows a margin, and if this be in his favour the advantage of it should redound to his benefit. That a child should have control of his savings is so clearly equitable, that it does not require any remark. We are however, directly opposed to Senator Lafayette, when he desires that the savings of the expense of all other classes, of which a the public should be used in commerce and

working at a fixed salary, have at the end ol a week, a fortnight, or a month a surplus, which carelessness leads them to spend. If there be facilities offered to the labourer to place this money in a government bank; if he can by application at any post-office deposit this surplus, we venture to assert that he will do so, and as it is only & premier pas qui coute, once he has made a deposit, the man is saved. After the money is received, its employment becomes a question. As interest must be paid upon it, interest must be earned upon it, and here the idea of Sr. Lafayette seems to us defective and even illogical. The Senator refuses authorization that these saving banks deposits may be used to meet the floating debt. We agree; but we argue that, as according to all authorities, government debt in any country is the most secure, -for if this be called into question all, or nearly all representatives of value must suffer-these savings should be loaned to the State. Whether they are to be employed in satisfying the floating debt or the funded debt, seems to us immaterial. But what we insist upon is, that this money be employed in government bomls in the name, or names, of a board of Trustees, and that these be obliged to make periodical reports upon the sums they have employed in these investments. By our idea, there is no risk of a run on the Treasury: a depositor can receive a certilicate of government debt in payment of his claim, and even if this certificate be not a legal tender for the satisfaction of his debts, few people will refuse to receive it as such. We venture to offer the gentlemen who have spoken upon this question our ideas. Let the law be so worded, that at every post-office, forms may be had, upon which ten 100 reis strings may be affixed; let these forms when filled and then representing 1\$ be remitted to the head office of the province and thence sent on to the post office at the capital; let each local post master acknowledge the receipt of every 1\$ and return to the depositor an acknowledgment from the head-office; let a board of, not over three, Trustees he appointed at the capital to whom the funds as deposited must be turned over, and by them employed in government securities, which may be bought in the open market, or received from the Treasury as may be most convenient; this board to be the representatives of the depositors and as such responsible for the deposits, pending their receipt into the Treasury. The bonds issued by the government to cain 41/2 per cent, per annum and the deposits in the banks to earn 4 per cent, The one-half of one per cent, overplus to go towards meeting expenses, which under no case should exceed this sum. And finally a positive law, that lotteries of all and every category are to be immediately abolished, and declared illegal. Here is what an English publication says in reference to Savings banks: "Savings banks are established at all money order offices, where sums of not less than one shilling may be deposited. Not more than £30 will be received in any one year, nor will any interest he paid when the amount standing to a depositor's account reaches £200 inclusive of interest. Interest is paid at the rate of six pence per L per annum. To encourage small savings, forms for making small deposits in Post Office Savings Banks are issued gratuitously. Each form, which is about the size of an ordinary cheque, has twelve divisions, in each of which a penny postage stamp can be placed. When a form has thus been filled it will be received as a deposit of a shilling at any Post Office where there is a savings bank." The suppression of lutteries and the establishment of postal savings

the economies of labourers, or of those who

improvement of the working classes in Brazil. So long as it requires half a day to get your deposits into the Caixa Economia, and so long as luttery prizes of 400,000\$ are offered, legally and legitimately, savings banks, we fear, will not be a great success.

Our enthusiastic correspondent attacks us as to our remarks on his first article, but while claiming to be, he is not consistent. As to religion being no bar to public employment he is certainly wrong; a Protestant Brazilian can hold no position that necessitates a college education, which nearly all do, for to pass his degree he must be examined on religion. If our correspondent married in this country, he would certainly have seen that many obstructions are placed in the way of the Protestant bent upon matrimony with a child of the Roman Catholic Church. He however moves with charming abruptness from religion to taxes, and from his own experience sees no reason to break his heart over the voting for the powers that impose taxes. Neither do we from his standpoint; but we do not live in the backwoods, and we have taxes to pay, and these taxes are painfully frequent. In his argumentum ad hominem our correspondent somewhat exceeds the question; our country houses are in Spain as yet, and the desire to vote lor an inspector de quarteirão never did oppressus, because these officials are not voted for, but we have felt an oppression at not having a right to protest against the action of somewhat higher authorities. We have had peace and quietness here to be sure, but the former is wonderfully like that of the grave, and the latter that of decay. Peace and quietness are not compatible with energy, and this is the quality lacking. Our correspondent is completely wrong in his estimate as to the comparative freights. Potatoes are brought here from New Zealand at 40/ to 45/ per ton; from the River Plate at about \$6 gold per 1,000 kilos, and from Havre at 35 francs per 700; let him work out the calculation and see what profit there would be if he pay 900 reis to the railway and 100 reis cartage on a box weighing 25 kilos. He completely ignores the recognized lact that the excessive railway freights lead to the importation of maize, beans, rice etc. and bases calculations on a freight of 1\$000 on a kerosene box of potatoes, 40 reis per kilo, when a box weighing 35 kilos can be brought from Havre for about the same amount! We do not propose to discuss the question farther. If our correspondent attracts any immigrants to his little Paradise, we will be happy to have been the means to this end, but duty is imperative and forces us to advise a considerable amount of reflection before an Englishman decides upon throwing his fortune in with that of Brazil.

Communicated-

BRAZILIAN INMIGRATION.

II.

The bearing of differences in social intercourse between the immigrant and the natives of a country is of so complex a character that it is difficult to prove anything, except that people feel a repugnance to mixing with strange people; to what degree this feeling is worth submitting to for the sake of other advantages must be left to individual enpice.

However odious comparisons may he, in your opinion, I fear I must trespass in order to preserve, at least, a partial consistency. Still I will be as short as possible on this ground.

With respect to religion, I can safely assert that during fifteen years residence in the interior of Brazil I never had the least cause to suppose that a person's religious sentiments would "debar him from any place of public character;" my children were all reared in the lack woods at least 20 miles from the neaest village, and they never had cause prompton either about law or religion; the tasgatheter once called about some trifling tax (I think It was on a herd of goals I had at the time, some 280 head); I asked hum to dinner and said it was

some new-fangled notion, and that I did not fee justified in paying it, I never heard another word of the matter. My property was a piece of land 500 hrngar square, or 300 acres, about 150 miles from the capital of Pernambuco, and that was the only occasion in fifteen years, I ever was asked to pay any tax; so I fail to perceive why we should break our hearts over not heing able to vote for those persons who tax us.

I have always found the Clergy extremely liheral men, both in their views and practice, perhaps rather too much so. As far as the people are concerned they look on the Protestant religion as certainly a porer and more decorous religion than their own. As the Catholic Church is still the state religion of the Argentine Confederation this difficulty would apply there as well as in Brazil.

I have seen a good deal of the crazy fanalicism and camp meetings in country village both in the northern and southern states, and afthough Dwight writing 50 years ago says: "If America abounds in crazy fanalics and narrow-minded sectarians, above a third of the population laugh with foreigners at hoth, as disgraceful to humanity;" I would be sury to have to live among them. And I helieve most reasonably minded Englishmen would prefer a breigner for a neighbour, who at all events would leave you alone.

With regard to our heing "Indian Pariahs" I appeal to youself Mr. Editor! I know nothing of your private life, but I presume you are—I heartily wish you may he—rolling in wealth and possess various country houses.

Naw did you ever while residing in the most countrified of these residences, did you ever find yourself at a discount among your neighbours, on account of religion or did the feeling of not being able to vote for the inspector de quantities ever oppress you?

opposs you?

Your opinion, about the written law might be tempered a little I think by the consideration of its practical application, at all events there has heen peace and quietness in the land for fifty years which is more than can be said in layor of the "Argentinos."

One conversant with the government of Rosas and others might almost pat up with a few nearly obsolete laws in consideration of the manner is which they are interpreted.

which they are interpreted.

Neither the difference of religion, manners, or ensions prevents Scotch and Irish growing rich in the Plate: why should they here?

Lestrict my notice to a comparatively small district about the size of Caermarthenshire in North Wales, near enough to the Capital for all purposes of registration at the British Consulate.

Supposing a man to have decided on risking the social disadvantages, he will expect some farther proofs of probable airvantages.

I advise no one to come who can not be sore of obtaining land of at least the size I mention, and with a perfectly assured title.

In New Zealand no land can be purchased with water power and within 20 miles of a cart road or railway stating, whether the tailway freights be high or low under £25 per nere, in £1,500 for the but, including title fleeds.

The market price for all cereals, poultry, etc., must be exceedingly law, or there would not be

such an export to Europe.

With regard bothe United States I quote the last out, or "Florida our happy home" from t hambers?

Journal, Dec. 13th, 1884, page 797:

PA contributor who is conversant with his subject sends its the following important items which we commend to young men who contemplate emigration:

"The great and unequalled facilities for cheap and rapid transpotation have opened up nearly the whole of the peninsula of Florida to settlement; and what was only recently very correctly described as a vast espanse of swamps, lakes and sluggish rivers, is now a vast system of dramage canals and railways.

In Florida £400 will buy forty acres of land, ten of which may be cleared, fenced, and planted with orange trees. A house may he inexpensively erected at an average cost of £0 per room. The orange tree will hear in five years from the bud, or in ten years from seed; but a man left in charge—say the son of the owner—woolh have no difficulty in supporting hmself by the sale of small fruit, which coming to perfection in the middle of winter commands the hest price in the New York and other northern markets."

Now, I beg to submit that the freight from Florida to New York is higher than that from the places I mention to Rio de Janeiro, and that the profits on any produce would be less, leaving out the situation admittedly on a new drained swamp.

he situation admittedly on a new drained swamp.

The value of the land is also  $\mathcal{L}_{10}$ , against  $\mathcal{L}_{3}$ 

"The old cry "Go West" has been changed to "Go South" and now thousands of families from the Northern States are there, having orange and lemon groves, with pretty oranges simply but comfutable famished, situated on the hanks of rivers and lakes."

Now the editor of Chambers' Journal is right this is thest, the States have to offer the intending entirents.

ing entiants.

You a not deny my postulate: that the land and clinte are exceptionally good, that first rate timber all abundant water power exists. You only saylonghs can hardly be used. In answer I assure 3ú on twenty of the sixty acre lots I propose, twity acres in each are sufficiently level for tan purise.

With grant to exports I name at present only two arties, both of which would pay to send to the Robarsket, without mentioning various other markets once come-atable—English potatoes and onlons:

Emptyerovene haves 20 of which go to one ton measureent can be purchased in Rio and other towns id almost any quantity at 185000 per hundred, the up freight would be paid for by filling some of lem with articles required for house use, etc., etc. ench lox holds 25 kilogrammes of potatues, lowest price in Rio 200 reis per kilo or \$5000 pr lows. 300 large unions at 25000, per case 650.

A bullsk ent will enry 20 hoxes over the road, as it at resent exists, to the nearcst railway stations, th Porto Novo, on the D. Pedro II line, or the Cahagallo station on the Nitherohy railway, costing I labor, (the cart and hullocks belonging to the joprietor) freight 2\$000 or 100 reis level box. Fught per hox by D. Pedro II railway, 900 reis, ierthups cheaper by S. João da Barra.

W. J. L.

Yound shoCommen in May 8th.

We larn that the Cabinet has under examinationa project for a reform of slavery which contains he following leading ideas;

tst.—, new registry of slaves, m which will not be conteaplated floos over 60 years of age. The inscription will be made by the particulars that served a a lasis for the present registry, or by certificates of this registry; all slaves not registered within the time fixed to be considered free. The master will pay 1\$ for the registry of each slave, and,—The value of the slave will be declared by the maste within the limits as fixed, according to age, as fellows: viz.:

The valit of females in the 25 per cent. less. Staves mild of years will be obliged to work for three years, which are to be considered as ended, what ever priod may elapse, upon their attaining this age. The remission of this obligation may not exceed one aff the value fixed for slaves of 50 to 60 years. All freedmen over 60 will remain with their mastes who must feed, clathe and treat them in sickness availing of their services, provided the orphan's carr does not decide that the said freedmen can ean their own living.

301.—The registered slaves will be conaucopated

3rd.—The registered slaves will be emanagated by the Fird or by their savings. From the value as declared opon registry will be deducted 6 per cent, per anum; but any period must be contemplated in his reduction. The emancipations by savings will be granted upon presentation of certificates of the value of the slave, and of the deposit of this sum at a fiscal agency to be determined by the government.

No indeanity will be granted for the freeing of such slave as are judged aseless and unable to work through sickness.

4th.—The emancipation fund will be formed as follows, vis 1st—By the taxes and revenue according to the aw now ruling; 2ml—By an increase of 5 per cent. on all general taxes and duties, those of export excepted; 3rd—By the annual emission at par of government bonds up to a total of 6,000,000\$ at 5 per cent per annum. These bonds can only be called a nupon the total extinction of slavery. The interest on these bonds will be met by the proceeds of the above increase of duties and taxes, pending the voting of the necessary funds by the legislature. The increase on taxes and duties to be collected up to the total extinction of the emitted bonds.

5th.—The emancipation fund will be divided into three parts. The first will continue to be applied according to Regulamento n. 5,135 dated 13th November 1872. The second, to be produced by the above mentioned increase of drites and taxes, will be used for emancipations, with a preference for the older Alaves, and among these for the least valuable; also for the payment of the interest upon the deht as above mentioned. The third part will in preference he applicable to farm slaves whose masters may decide upon substituting for slave, free fabour, under the following conditions; freedom to all slaves employed by them, with the obligation to employ no slave in their establishment; indemnity by the State to the extent

of one-half the value of the slaves freed, in bonds at 5 per cent, with preference to such masters as demand the least indemnity and free the greatest number of slaves; the nilization of the labour of the freedmen for 5 years. This labour will be remanerated by food, clothing and treatment in sickness and by a pecuniary gratification to be fixed by regulaments.

6th.—The distribution of the Fund will continue as heretolore, the bonds at 5 per cent. being divided among the various municipalities in proportion to the slave population of each.

the slave population of each.

7th.—The demicile of the slave can not he transferred from the municipality, where he is registered. A transfer will be equivalent to emancipation, excepting where the master changes his domicile or where the slave runs away. A runaway may not be freed, during his absence, under any of the provisions contained in this project. Patties who entice away, or harborn slaves of others will be fined from 500\$ to 1.000\$; the chief of pulice to impose this fine, with an optional appeal to the president of the province. The imposing of this fine will not prevent a criminal or civil action for the satisfaction of any loss occasioned.

8th.—The municipality where he be registered is the obligatory domicile of the freedman for 5 years. Sundry steps will be taken to secure work for the slaves, and the government to establish agricultural colonies, to which will be sent such freedmen as are without work.

9th.—Farm slaves can only he hypothecated with the condition constituti, under the penality of receiving their freedom.

noth.—The classe a retro in the sale of slaves is null, as is any stipulation tending to prejudicate or embariass emancipation.

11th.—Emancipations granted by will are valid whether the value of the freedmen exceeds or not the disposable part of the testator's property, or whether beirs are direct or indirect.

We must inform our renders that only a project is in question, which as yet nuller examination may receive more or less sensible modifications, as always happens in the organization of definite projects. It is necessary to further add, that from what we have heard, the Cabinet is not inclined to place upon the ground of political confidence any of the ideas above mentioned, or which may be decided upon in council of ministers, the question heing considered according to the English pan liamentary expression, an open one.

#### EMANCIPATION FUND.

Tornal do Contractico May 6th

They write us from Santa Maria Magdidena, province of Rio de Janeiro, in reference to the slaves there freed by the envancipation fund on the 15th nito., among whom figure; a slave 60 years old valued at 550\$; another, 64 years, valued at 200\$; another, 62 years, valued at 700\$; one of 67 years valued at 300\$ and yet mother 68 years unit valued at 400\$. All these freedmen are of valued at 400\$. All these freedmen are married; a circumstance which if giving preference to them on one hand, should serve, on the other, to reduce their value. The fact demands inquiry, for it is evident that these values are exaggerated. No individual, certainly, would purchase these slaves at any such prices, and we consider, and sensible persons will concur, that the State should pay no more for the freedom of clas sified Javes, than the masters could obtain by a sale to individuals. It would be throwing away the public funds. Some time ago Barão de Cotedeclared in the Senate that the emancipation fund was used as a hasis for fat jobs (bons ne-gocios) and Treasury Order n. 170 dated July 16th 1883 urged (recommission) imperatively upon the fiscal agents, that excessive valuations should be refused and that the masters should be obliged to show the purchase documents of the slaves as a factor, albeit not the only one, in the estimate of the value of the freedmen, so that the emancipa-tion fund should not be defrauded to the detriment of further emancipations. Lately, the average price of emancipations has shown a tendency to lower figures. Nevertheless such scambals, as this to which we are now referring, occur, and this must cause indignation to all decent people (homens de bem.) Neither is it just, that while many masters generously aid the emancipation question, by at times freeing gratuitously their slaves, and by at times freeing gratuitously should enrich themselves at the cost of the fund, which was established for the emancipation of the greatest/ possible number of slaves. If there be any one about here that desires to purchase for 300\$ a slave aged 67 years, for 400\$ another of 68 and for 700\$ one aged 62 years, our observations are purposeless. If the contrary, it will be conceded that these valuations are injurious to the country and that some steps should be taken, to prevent their recurrence. The Order of July 16th was too explicit and positive that it might be thus

#### RIGHTS OF MAN.

A rather cynical correspondent sends as the following, in reference to a remark in one of the daily journals that in 1889 is to be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the rights of man. We print the commication, but, like the present premier with his Emancipation project, consider it an open question :

It is really amusing to read all that is said in regard to the coming centennial anniversary of the discovery of the "rights of man" which is to take place in France in 1889. Now, in the name of all the gods at once, what great event took place in 1789 to merit so invuch notice? Were the 'frights of man' never recognized with 1789? The discovery does not belong to France at all and it w ery does not belong to Finite at an and was not made in that year. On the 4th July 1776, the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America announced to a wondering world the following: "We hold these triths to be self-evolient—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That Centennial is all over; pursuit of happiness." That Centennial is all it took place at Philadelphia nine years ago. 'rights of man' are purely an American invention and French imitations have been so exceedingly defective that they embroiled their country with all others, guillotined and murdered thousands of individuals in the name of Liberty, and now propose to commemorate a blot, not an honour, upon the French shield.

#### RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

al do Commercio May (oth.

They write us as follows :

For a long time the planters of the reest of S. Paulo have been asking a modification of the tariffs of the tailways in that district, that agriculture may be extended by lurnishing outlets for its produce at the most convenient points. The Imperial government which has shown itself so Imperial government which has shown itself so concerned in the defense of the agricultural and industrial interests, cannot but attend to the just reclamations of those, who have employed their capital in these two sources of national wealth, and now find themselves obliged to pay exhorhitant treights upon such goods as they ship. To prove how unreasonable are the freights collected by the railways in the west of S. Paulo, it is quite sufficient to analyze their tariffs, in comparison with those of the North S. Paulo and Fedro II. From S. Paulo to Ca-choeira, North S. Paulo, distance 231 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 13\$: from Cachoeira to Ku the Janeiro, distance 265 kilometres, 1,000 kilo-grammes pay 13%. From S. Carlos dis Pinhal tr S. Paulo, distance 271 kilometres, 1,000 kilogram nies pay 53\$780 !!, or more than double the freight on the two railways, North of S. Paulo and Pellro II, which cover together an extension of 496 kilometres, when from S. Paulo to S. Carlus do Pinhal the distance is but 271 kilometres. The difference over-paid on the export of coffee and other produce is thus shown to be wonderful; but imported goods are not less overchargedtime ago a planter of S. Carlos do Pinhal needed 60 sugar canes for planting on his property; be paid for freight, to the North S. Paulo and Pedro II 18\$300, and from S. Paula to S. Carlos do Pinha 27\$540. It is but fair that the railways should good interest on the capital employed in then; but it does not seem to us proper that the agriculture of the country should be sacrificed to the interests of share-holders.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CAMPOS.

We have received a circular from the pastor of this Church with a request that we should call attention to it; this we willingly do.
"The Presbyterian Church of Compus having

orgent necessity for a House of Prayer in a central to worship, now addresses other Evangelical Churches and the friends of the Saviour and of his cause, asking assistance in their need,"

"The Church has already secured from the Provincial government the approval of its By-laws and has created as fund, which it is struggling to increase, for the purpose of building an edifice for worship; but being as yet numerically weak, it has not been able to collect funds sufficient for the purpose, without the help of Christians of other

"Being convinced that the huilding of a temple in this city will assist to the Glory of God and the improvement of his cause, the Church hopes that the Lord will allow you, and dispuse you, to aid in this good work, and the undersigned thank you in anticipation in the name of the Church for your contribution."

M. P. B. de Carvalhosa, President of the Directory. João Ferrena da Silva Binga, Secretary.

#### PROVINCE OF SERGIPE

Fornal do Commercio May 7th.

As happens with nearly all the other pivinces of the Empire, Sergipe is struggling with nancial embarassments, that are principally cansely the low price of its exportable products, amonywhich swgur accupies the first place. Notwithanding the economical dispusition of the administration, the revenue for the late years has not speed to meet expenses. This fact has increased he debt of the province which is now 546,455\$88, of which 468,000\$ is due the Banco Commeial of Rio de Janeiro; this is to be paid off b 1902, and on it, interest and sinking fund has been always met. The receipts for 1885-86 wer estim ated at 696,295\$ and expenditure at 696,08\$067, from which it may be apprehended that if eccipts do not meet the estimates, the fiscal year a deficit. During the fiscal year 1883\$4 the exports of provincial products reached 7.6\$,234\$ 451, which paid 461,465\$823 provincial luties, Of these exports, sugar figures at 86,190,63 kilos. and cotton 2,213,824.

#### IMPORTS.

We extract the following from the doctim do Alfandeger of the 9th inst.
Direct imports for thefirst quarter of:

	1885	184
Great Britain	9, 264, 628\$482	11,276,28\$585
British Colonies.	218,143 300	171,19 200
France	3,000,464 538	3,440,71 891
Germany	2,706,412 704	3,239,01 110
United States	2,070,593 149	2,017,44 496
Urnguay	1,966,079 117	2,113, 19 783
Belginm	1,304,749 175	1,1S1, <b>2</b> 6 641
Portugal	1.257,031 309	1,631,\$8 865
Argent, Conled	473,986 072	421,04 100
India and China.	3113,700 300	253, <b>\$</b> 7 900
Italy	263,823 959	180,45 260
All others	266,922 013	354,46 119
		-6-4-1-0-4

23, 102, 5345118 26, 180, 435956

### EGISLATIVE NOTES

Mar 4 .- In the Senate, Sr. Correla referring to the article of the Fornal do Commercia respecting railway reforms did not believe that the gov nment would decree reforms that slould referred to the legislature. A duet of the speake and Senator Junquetra cusued, both criticing the government. Senator Correta asked, 14 -Whether it be true that the railway telegraphs were to be managed by the telegraph deartment, were to be managed by the telegraph dynamical, and inhetitor this had not been opposed by three directors of the D. Pedro II railway; 21.— Was it true that the contractors of the 1Baha ao S. Francisco, "allway extension had been exented from the deposit of 10 per cent, on payents for work completed; 3rd.--1s the statement is to the recission of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway concession true; and he then moved for all infornation as to the general re-organization state railways. In discussing the hill for izing the savings banks, Senator Jeografic opposed a government guarantee to the sinstitutions. The senator thought that where government savings banks were in use, their object collect the economies of the public for the of the landget, but that this would not do a Brazil where it was necessary to permit the languer t keep his little savings, that by this means be might he induced to enter into some trade, some new enterprise. The co-operative stores were referred to which started by 18 woolen somers by Roch dale in 1854, in 1856 had a capital of £129 and at present number 10,894 members this he cunsidered true co-operation. He then riticized Senator Affonso Celsu's amendment, and egretted some remarks that had been made to im in a former delvite. VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA there was sufficient exaggeration in the preceding speaker's remarks to excuse any reply nveterate an adversary was he of the savings banks, that in their organization he had discovered communistic ideas and even traces of minism. He said the proposed hill would occision up serious changes in present laws, and he pointerfout what he considered some contradictions in the preceding orator's remarks. Senator LAFAYETTE, ulthough rather unwell, would make a few rapid remarks; the savings banks are intended as a preventive of extravagance by the classes who work for wages and have an wresistilite tendency to waste such money as they have no immeliate use for. A French writer was brought to prove, that could petty extravagances he collected and presented to the labourer, he would not spend this collected sum. Banking, Sr. Lafayette considers, is the employment of accumulated capital, while the purpose of savings banks is merely to collect the savings of the proper classes, which are to form capital." He considered that these savings banks, paying interest should also earn it, and that it

encouraging production and in the distribution of wealth. He thought the multiplicity of savings banks necessary, for a hiliomer would not make a long journey to deposit his savings. He considered 6 per cent, per annum too much to pay on these deposits as apolices only paid 5.88 per cent, and that the government should allow 41/2 per cent. to these hanks, while the depositors won receive 4 per cent. Further, that the hill would permit deposits by married women and minors, and this he formured, for as the twife could deposit household savings in her own name, she would be led to economize. Minurs, by the hill, could withdraw their deposits upon attaining 16 years of age, and this he also favoured. He defended the intervention of the state to a certain extent and favored the idea of postal savings banks. The idea that the hanks over to serve as mere intermediaries be-tween the depositors and the Treasury, he opposed on two grounds; first, that finds employed by the State might have a useful end, but ivere aquio-ductive; and to prove this be said that the Treasury expended 52,000,000\$ in salaries, civil, military and mayal; 42,000,000\$ was expended in interest on the fleld, foreign and domestic; 8,000,000\$ to 9,000,000\$ was now spent in guaranteed interest to enterprises, which would within a few years be increased to 18,000,000\$. Although he did not consider this last expenditure a waste, he thought there was no doubt that the railways in general were hadly planned, were more combinations, to serve the country, nor the public interest, to get a return for certain capital out of the Treasusy, and on such enterprises the money was wasterl. He therefore apposed the idea of committing deposits to the man of the floating delat. The other reason, was that these deposits should be employed in commerce, trade and agriculture reather than it government expenses. For twenty years, said the speaker, rec have lived under the influence of deficits, which like rivers increase as they descend. The arerage deficit to the last twin periods of ten years is 28,000,000\$ and if the present fiscal year he contemplated, it will reach 35,000,000\$. Hav has it here possible to exist for 20 years under constant deficits? The muscle is explained by the facility, with which loans were contracted. This readiness to contract debt, he considered one of the principal causes of the present financial disturbance and of our deplorable condition (Applianse). He said, that to appreciate the horrifying sums usclessly expended, it was necessary to be the chief paymenter ( pagador-mor) as minister of finance. When he uniers the payment of sums as requested by other departments it becomes patent that immense amounts are expended on things, that to use a vulgar expression are not worth a strain. If loans have been one of causes of the financial min of the country, the speaker, as a financier, must uppose with every effort the readiness to mean a permanent loan, as proposed in the project. He conceiled that reserve funds should be employed in government debt, but insisten that this should be jorrelased in the open market, and the funds not delivered to the government to serve as the hasis, of new loans. He thought a modification of the Belgian law must suitable, and mindification of the Belgian law must suitable, and that these savings might be employed in commerce, where the huns were throughly guaranteed, but he objected to their employment to mortgages which he considered the least safe of all investments, as the law at present stands. He by presenting various amendments. He concluded COKREA then spoke; during his speech he refer-red to the erns then occurring in the Chamber. In the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy A. St-QUEIRA wished, before e-plaining an occurrence, to know what steps had been taken by the Chair to secure liberty and independence within the Chamber, for he thought neither was secure if the present authorities were entrasted with the policing of the galleries. (Many interruptions). The speaker would be brief, excluding notarious facts and nersimal matters, but he would say, that if he lent little importance to either bisses or applause even by a multitude, how much less would be lend this if caused by a dozen, at the most, of police stipendiantes (assalariados) stationed at the door of the Chamber to terrify deputies. He had been cold enough to face and examine the party who had insulted him with the epithets of slave-dealer and slavery-defender, and he had recognized roughs (capangas) who there spent the day at the cost of the police (Interruptions). Another crowd was in front of the Chamber, undescrying of their wages. Upon leaving the Chamber the speaker went to the Senate, hur upon learning that the session there was adjourned, he went to the residence of the prender, and although announg him, explained to him occurrence. He regretted his action, for H. Ex. occurrence. He regretted his action, for H. Exwas extremely distressed and wrote to the sumster
of accumulated capital, while the
uployment of accumulated capital, while the
uppose of savings banks is merely to collect the
twings of the poorer classes, which are to form
uplital." He considered that these savings banks,
aying interest should also earn it, and that it
speaker told the memor that he had no coufidence in the present chief of police, and three
fidence, to which Sr. Saraiva replied that it was

days before in conversation with a Senator, upon the chief of paties entering the Chamber he had said; 'the presence of this man in the Chamber makes me nervous, for I know he is not a guarantee for the preservation of peace." After the speaker had remained for some time at the residence of the premier, and upon his arrival at the tramway terminus nearly an linur afterwards, he still could hear the hooting at the president of the Chamber, who had nevertheless asked for protective measures previously. After some further remarks the Deputy presented the following motion, signed by seven deputies; "The Chamber of Deputies being convinced that the Cabinet cannot guarantee public order and safety, which is indispensable to a solu-tion of the emancipation project, refuses to this its confidence." Deputy Candido De Oliveira (minister of war) said he was surprised at this motion, for the order of the day was the recognizing of various denuties. The Chamber being nearly equally divided, the vate upon the motion could hardly be considered an expression of the parliament, for members elected had not yet taken their sents; but he declared that the government received to thirder the opposition in their desire to precipitate matters. He denied that the preceding speaker could in justice charge the government with conniving at the affair, where he was a viettor. After explanations from the ministers in the press and in the Senate, he thought the deputy had no right to present a motion, only justified by his insulted amour propre. He was surprised that a deputy, who had voted with the government on the 13th ulto, and who yesterday accepted the project, could present such a motion. The gavenument accepted the motion as presented, but each must accept the responsibility of his vote; the Chamber was summoned in special session for a great purpose; 15 deputies hare not yet taken their seats; those seated are equally divided, so that the ministerial pulicy is to the judged by a ficticious majority; the serious responsibility of this rests on the opposition. He concluded by stating, that sooner or later, the question must be met, and then it would be seen who was in the right, the Cabinet or those who endeavour to embarrass the institution of the first liberty of a free country, the liceing of the shaves. Deputy LOURENCE THE ACHOGORAGES could not permit the speech of the minister of war to pass arithmit a portesty. If. Ex. along with his colleagues, tunstions of the faults by them committed, thinks that the occurrences of the preceding ilays, which have determined Deputy A. Siqueira's position, have no importance whatever; that insults by a simpled (inconsciente) and mercenary (page) mob to the president of the Chamber, who person-ifies in himself the dignity of the Chamber are without signification in the miral code of the war, who in this is different from every one else. (Deputy ZAMA asks the speaker to louch an inoral endes). Deputy Athu QUERGUL asks it this word annoys the make deputy. Deputy ZAMA says, that such questions may have a disagreeable answer. Deputy ALBU-OFERQUE continued, that in this, and in other intries, a part of the people have risen against the government; what has never been seen is a revolution in layour of the government, above all an insignificant fraction of the population mobiling the representatives of the nation and pursuing them with insults, and this can only be explained by the consent of the government. Deputy A. SHUURIKA'S midion is put to vote and passed; 52 deputies voting ar and 50 no. The session was adjowrned.

May 5 .- In the Senate, Sr. Correia moved that haviness he suspended pending the solution of the ministerial crisis. In the Chamber, there is nii quirrum.

May 6.- No appropriate in either house. The lacal papers publish the new Cabinet, which is to appear at the Senate and Chamber on the 11th mst.

May 7.—No quorum in either Chamber. May 8.—No quorum in either Chamber.

May a - No session in either Chamber.

May 11.- In the Senate, Sr. Dantas explained that only by another dissolution could be have retained office, but he did not wish to use this extreme measure if a ministry to carry out a reform of the emancipation question could be formed; he had therefore suggested to H. M. the Emperor that Senator Saraiva should be sent for, Sr. Saraiva said, that the most necessary business to be placed before the Chambers was the reform of the eman cipation law and the improvement of the financial situation, if there be time other reforms will be submitted. The government proposed to eman-cipate the slaves gradually, in this manner allowing agriculture time to re-originize the labour question.
The financial question can only be solved by sacrifices; and by suspending the work on

too early to ask this question. Sr. Sh.veira to. Morra was obliged to protest against constant immedians of the representative system. He always wished to know why one ministry retiral and another took office and criticized the Chamber thing nothing for three mouths. (A warm discussion ensued with Senatur Fernandes de Cauha He referred to the proposed increase in duties and taxes, which he said was taxing those who never taxes, which he said was taxing more wan herri-had, or who had freed their, slaves for the henefit of the slave-hoblers. He thought the late cabinet was bring in accepting defeat, and that as Sr. was writing in accepting treeta, and that as Sr. Saraint had expressed no opinion as yet, he should not have accepted office. In reply to the preceding speaker, Sr. Saraiva said that the calonel had no arrangement (pack) made with either the conservatives, or the Crown. He considered that the shavery question hence of general interest, its reform could only be an open question, but the ministry would not submit to such mutilations of its project as would inutilize this. Sr. José BoxiFacto sharply criticized the new ministry, who by accepting every ones ideas was not the governing, but the governed. The speech was very severy and much applanded. In the Chamber, Sr. CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA explained the resignation of the late ministry. Sr. Saraiva repeated what he had said in the Senate. Deputy Andrade Fusibility gave the late ministry a parting blow and referred to the disclosure of the interest of the Crown in that eabinet; his sperch was much interrupted. The puties LOURKINGO DE ALBUQUERQUE and PRODENTE DE MORAES also spoke; the former was much interrupted, the latter considered the government without a policy. Deputy Affonso Cfiso Jr., would support the government if it followed the track of its predecess

May 12-. In the Senate there was no quotinn, a the Chamber. Deputy Costa Pertira Is. moved for information organiling the rumonic necission of the Victoria and Natividade milway government emancipation project, which we print in another column and which was referred to a conmattee of name. Deputy ZAMA complained of in-justice by the Chair to the supporters of the late government. The president, Sr. MORGIRA 48 BARROS defended himself and asked to be excused from the position on ranous grounds. The Chamber declared to accret the resignation. There diputies took the naths and their chairs. The com-mittee report, lavourable to Sr. Juaquim Nalono, mac roted, but his apparent, Dr. drelated elected by \$1 rotes to 43. Portella, was

-The Conserratives held a meeting on the 6th and it was then decided that the representatives of the party in parliament should receive rounteously [row working or] the next ministry.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—(In the 27th ulto, it was known in Victoria, Espirito Santo, that war was declared between England and Russia.

-Threeistion limite receipts at Pernambico in April were 609,728\$948, against 1,115,146\$109

for the same nunth last year. -The April receipts at the Balia enstant house

were 804,655\$620, of which 754,417\$072 were for account of the general government. —A rum-away slave from S. Pando emisted in the army, and now the government has to pay t,000\$ for him. Dues it not seem a prettr high

hounty?

-The recent lottery, of which the grand pe was 400,000% left a nett liss of 160,900% to the province of Rio de Janeiro. The number of tickets misolil was 35,800.

-The municipal Chamber of Campinas, S. Paulo, purchased a quantity of wheat lot free distribution among the planters of that region, but no one applied for it, it become northless and was thrown away. Here is energy!

-In reply to a nemark of Senator Danias that the province of Para was in an embarrassed posthe Diarro do Grum Para replies: "A province that finds itself embarrassed does not am remit 10,000,000\$ for the heantifying of the capital."

-The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has appointed two engineers, who will, with two others nominated by the company, proceed to report upon the value of the plant, etc. of the Nitheroby Gas company. The present contract expires on 6th August, 1887.

-Julius Cresar, nut our old school enemy, but the original flying man is still " to the fore". He called a meeting in Para, and after explaining the difficulties be encounters in appearing at the London Exposition, to vindicate his claims to priority in the absencery of zerial mangation, finished by an appeal to the general public for the "same as possibilit of mar".

#### Railroad NOTES

-The Leopoldina traffic receipts for Abril were 139.857\$201. Expenses are not given.

-The Macalié and Campus traffic receipts in March were 137,312\$840; expenses are not given.

-The D. Pedro II tailway traffic rectipts in were 982,770\$489 and expense 403\$441.

"The S. Paulo pupers report that on the 6th, there were large transactions in Magyana railway dares at 280\$

—The fiscal engineer's report for March (it is dated 24th April) of the traffic returns of the Campus and Carangola railway gives receipts at 69.459\$560, and expenses were 29.520\$423.

--The March traffic receipts of the Paulista (West of S. Paulo) railway company were 270,736\$590 and expenses \$9,079\$430. The hathe first quarter of the present rear 500,459\$260.

-The traffic receipts of the S. Panlo railway in February were 568,696\$850 and expenses 162,986\$410. The balance for the first two months of the current year is 797,286\$050. The company remitted 450,000\$ to London in March.

-The traffic receipts of the Unitor Valenciana —The traffic receipts of the Contan vacionaria railway for the last year write 241,333\$4444 and expenses 171,105\$687. After payment of intrivi-on floating alebt and an dehentures a balance of 22,868\$151 is left, which is to be expended in rolling stock etc., no ilividend to be paid. The ibrectory say that the result arises from the competition we the S. Izahel do Rio Preto and Rio das Flores rail The Union Valenciana is 36.33 kilometres

#### LOCAL NOTES

—Senator Dantas has gone to Nova Frilingo for a short rest after all the bull deving he has heen subjected to.

-The Barão de Miranda in the name of agriculme and the country expresses his satisfaction with the Saraiva project,

---One of our daily colleagues makes six bence worth 50 reis. We note under the impression that it was north 329. One of us is urong.

-Here is a good woul: Dimethyloxyquansina. It is a remark for consumption, but the patient should be forbiblen to attempt its pronuo

-Queen Victoria having rishted the Emperssigenie, as reported by the Ilmas agency, we Engenir, as reported by apprehend that an Auglo-Imperial French treaty

-One colleague, O Porc, considers that the incirase in deposits in the English savings banks startling (cspantreo). Not at all. There are no Interies in Great Britain.

A provincial colleague publishes the motters of various countries, but omits that of the United States, which a funn man more said nas, E pluribus Eriu, umun go longh?

—A very large number of prople met in the Largo do Payo in the alternoon of the 12th, and with music, marched to Senatur Dantas' residence. Similary speeches were made and the strictest order was presented,

The darly press publish telegrams mentioning disturbances in Perna idator, when it was known that Sr. Nahiro had been defeated in the Chambro A newspaper office, which had been illuminated was stuned, but upon the intervention of the police, prace was restored.

The Malta question is not yet over, Judge of the 7th Criminal district has ordered that ginge of the pin Criminal mass indeed mar-ciopirs of certain documents relative to the examina-tion into the case, he sent to the 1st States' attorney (promotor publics) that he may pro-secute the zr 1st pulice delegate.

secute the ze 1st pulies belegate.

"The sale of the great Brazilian ironclad Riachuela is reported, price not stated, buyer British Government. The Chilian ironclad Esnetialda has been also purchased by the British Government, and they say her officers and crew will take possession of this noble vessel in Panama. The Brazou is now the only vessel of note in Smith America, and President Koca retinses to sell her. It is probable, therefore, the British Admirally will sent the Riachuela to these matters."—Exchange. We here in Rio are never so well posted as our Argentine colleagues.

Agentine officagues.

—Quite a filte romance is noted in our daily piess. A child playing at the door of her father's house has stolen by a mulatto woman and all the efforts of the police to recover her were fruitless. On the 6th inst., as the god-lather, who is a driver on the Jaulim Botanico trammay, mas leaving bis amon in an eshilagen, he was surprised to find his god-child crying and hugging him. The mulatto had delivered the child to a Portuguese woman, man hearitered the child of a forting describing to pay 125000 per month for its support. Now, had the daily press med more discretion and held back this publication, there may just a possibility that the child-stealer might have been PUBLICATIONS RECEIPED.

AProperabile day Minus-Estado de Direito Admistrativo ; by Dr. A. H. de Sonza Bandeira. Rine Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1885. Irthis pampillet Dr. Sonza Bandeira has reproduze the important series of articles on mining right published in the Guzehi de Noticias of last year of which we showed our appreciation at the timoy giving a resumé to our number of October htticy gwing a risunty to our motiver as Counti-ty(1688). In apposition to the risws held by a nober of entirent lawyers and put into practice by date minister of agriculture, Dr. Souca Bai-den maintains and, as we think, process beyond a low, that the principle so clearly established in the fill Portuguese legislation, that the ownership of te surface closs and take with it that of inimerals exising in the subsoil, has not only not been set asidhy Brazilian law, as his opponents hold, but has seen reaffirmed. No more striking example of te confusion and primitiveness of Brazilian legiation can be offered than this; that in a mining county a principle of such wha has been and might still be one of the most unpetant industries of the country should still be a meter of doubt. This discussion of the points at issuchings, out very clearly the fact that since its indrandence. Buzil bas grare steadily backward in the latter of mining legislation, not alone preserving nd adding to the inconveniences of the old Portgress system, but forgetting the sound principle that in a few cases were observed in that It is to be hoped that this series of articles will all attention to the subject and lead to a much

New York, April 10th, 1885. T the Lilitor of the Rm NEWs

Lar So. - The following information may be of

need reform, and that Dr. Sonza Bandeira will contine his studies of mining law and elucidate other points in the same eareful and able manner.

Te fine nen A t American back Albamadde, Capt S. H. Newman, 600 tons negister, is now taking on honoid at Communipaw, N. J. in the well known line of sating packets of Thomas Norm, true locameters complete. One of these goestonsigned to te Imperial government of Brazil for the Dom Pedru II railway, and is the largest hemmitse ever constructed in the United Stat The laider is the largest ever constructed by the relebrated firm of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, its dimensions being 30 cubic feet in length, to feet, S inches in height, 5 feet, e inches in width and weighing in lines. The total wight of this immense becommire is 125 tons requiring a vessel specially constructed to carry the same. The hatches of this fine vessel, Albamadde, are ver large, 18 enhic fret in length by t2 enhic feet in cirith, being constructed in section and put ingethr by holts and scren's and by these they can he mae as large or as small as may be desired. The Allowilde is altogether a fine specimen of manne architeture and will nell repny a risit; she is very fast, all the master expects to make the run hirace to Rinde Janeuro in 35 days. The vessel hads with our general cargo and will receive the usual quick ispatch of this line,

THOMAS NORTON

# COMMERCIAL.

· Rio de Janeiro, May 1 ith, 1883
Par vale of the Brazilian null reis (r Suon), gold 27 d do do do in U.S.
contrat \$4.84 per £1.51g 54.45 cents.
ilo \$1 00 [U. S. com) Brazilian gold 1937
do of Erstg in Braziline gold 8 889
Bank not of exchange on London to-day 181/4 d.
Present table of the Brazilian militers (paper)
come at \$4.80 per £ ( stg 36.30 cl)
Value is \$1.00 [\$4 80 per 61 stg   in Brazilian
ситтенку [рарет] 4 749
Value of Costerling of a conserver 17 (15)

#### EXCHANGE.

4.-The market was steady at the following tales:

May 4.—The market was steady at the following tales: 175% at London, 540 on Park and 6/50 on Hamburg at 90 ofts: 28/500-28/500 on New York at night. I shift paper was reported passed by second hands at 171%. The market was step used by with commercial sterling quited at the extremes of 17/8-175%. Securings sold at 12/500, closing with buyers at 12/500, sellers at 12/500.

May 5.—Rates are unchanged, but the base is firmer with market quiet. Bank paper was reported passed by second hands in the extremes of 17/5-175%, and commercial stelling fix quoted at 17/15/16-8. Sovereigns sold at 12/500—55. May 6.—Rates were advanced to 17/5 on London, 534 on Paris and 661 on Hamburg at 50/61; 3/840 on New York at sight. The Banco do Commercio retained yeaterdays' stress. From second hands hank paper was reported done at 17/50-15. The market is quiet but steady with commercial stealing quoted at 168. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13/500, all of Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13/500.

cial stelling quoted at 18d. Sovereigns closed with Buyers at 135/50, ellipse st 135/50, ellipse st 135/50, ellipse stelling stel

13\$364.

tay 2 —Raises v=1y ailvanted to 17% on London, 532—539 on Pans and 657—659 on Hamljurg at 90 dp; 2\$\$40 al sight on New York. The English banks drew on head offices at 17% Bank paper was repasted at 18. Commercial skelling tras quoted at 18 (16 —18 )6. Market quete. Sowevereigns closed with buyers at 13\$300, sellers at 13\$350.

May 9 ... Market quiet but steady at yesterday's rates mercial sterling was quoted at 181/6. Sovereigns mercial sterling was quoted at 181/2. Sovereigns sold

May 11.—The market is quiet at unchanged rates, the native brains drawing on bankers and the English banks on head offices at 17%. The quotation for commercial sterling was 18% Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138300, sellers at 13\$400.

lay 12 —Rates were advanced to, 18 on London, 526...528 on Paris and 632 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 28820 on New York at sight. There is not much doing, and commercial stelling is gut kd at the extremes of 18 316 -18 35. Soverold at 13\$260, closing with huyers at 13\$240, sellers

al 139-320.

May 13.—The rates were indvanced to 181/4 on London, 5:
5:1 on Faris, 643-645 on Hamburg at 90 dp; 28
on New York at sight. The market is quiet and of
unixidal stering is quieted at the extremes of 181/—1
Sovereigns cloved with buyers at 128900, sellers at 138

...The Journal do Communitie of the 10th says, that the directors of the English Bank of Rio proposed to distribute a dividend of 8s. and a bounts of as per share and to carry to reserve fund \$\langle t\_{0,000}\$; the find will thus be increased to

A sho,one—At the moding of the shareholders of the Petropolitans cotton will on the rath, the directors were authorized to issue debentures to the event of 1,000,000 at 8 pet cent. interest, and 5 per cent. shoking fund, for paying off the present floating debt and extending the out-tune of the mill

—From Ayril (s) 1884 to March 318 last, the National Treasury remitted to London to meet the service of the foreign debt, interest guarantees and other liabilities the sum of £3,975,000, or at sundry rates of exchange 37,133,3788100. Of this sum £705,000 was remitted during the first quarter of the current year, the equivalent of which in native finds was 8,917,309\$\$930 →Tornal de Commercio, May 8th.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

#### 16111 - 30TH APRIL Exchange passed:

£ 594.951	21	175%-181/4 1
Francs 997,656		515-538 rs
R. Marks 65,780	o o	625649 rs.
	C-4	11.

89,697 hags weighing 5,381,820 kilogrammes

#### BANK OF BRAZII BALANDE SHEET, APRIL JOHN, 1885. ASSET'S.

Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills ,	36,280,000\$000
Bills with two resident endorsers	11,223,280 871
one resident endorser besides others	2,852,460 726
Bills secured by collaterals ;	
By commercial documents	65,896.812
By Government bonds and shares	97,056 000
Securities in liquidation	4,715,867 020
Sundries, halances of various accounts	324,141 560
Bills receivable	1,740,301 610
National treasmy account current	4.207.201.721
Cash,	7,047,613 162
Treasury promissory notes	1,500,000 000
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account	25,104,577,510
Accounts Convert, engineered;	
Sundry toans	. 0
Luans to Provincial governments.	18,491,891 <b>74</b> 0 994,689 059
Real Estate	1,224,624 702
Edifice and furniture of bank	868, 100 900
	uoo! foo goo
Stochs and Shaves:	
Public Funds	6,396,129 490
Shares and debentures in various companies	2,1,54,686 645
Documents deposited	59,290,595 057
Sin Paulo Brauch:	
Capital account	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation	61,390 oon
Mortgages:	
Rmal, at long dates	23,649,739 400
,, short ,,	2,675,875 575
City, allong dates	782,193 960
short a	96,750 000
Interest due on mortgages	2,648,492 580
Percentage due on administration	13,375 760
Cash account:	5.575
In cash	805,635 831
Hypothecary lintes	

#### 215,131,544\$800

LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 163,000 shares & Rs. 200\$500	33,000,000\$000
Reserve find	7.367,970 640
Special	4,900 597
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank	18,842,600 000
,, Branch Banks	443,200 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	42,133,12; 953
Accounts current	22,194,906 998
Sundries, balances of various accounts	r,297,883 667
Bills payable	161,452 858
Deposits	59,290,595 057
Dividends :	
Unclaimed dividends	129,316 110
S. Paulo Branch:	
Account current	543,536 823
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	
ment	25, 104, 572 519

215,131,544\$869 F. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, May and 1885. Visconde de Tecantins, Vice-President. Eduarde Braga, Accountant.

2,57°,700 000 176,436 747 1,869,354 400

Hypothecary notes in circulation
Accounts current.
Profits in suspense.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

pital positi	f Go s to subs s in : 3, ( fixe es fo acco	old I.	ed unt c d lo 60 di	1879 tts curre day nys i		ilitii	es.			1,84 6,09 1,12 25,53 8,88 50 2,84 39 1,75 7,14 3,79 21	5,353 970 4,245 590 7,430 100 8,235 650 4,717\$\$80 8,888\$\$890 2,417 200 9,9334 970 3,055 360 1,867 590 0,282 370 3,135 780 5,735 420 14,717\$\$80	25 14 100 5
Rio r For	The	Ne Ne	w L	ondo Edice Fra. 1	ard Drak OFF	d B Hero e, ac EE	razili futar ttg. 4 RE	Acco	Bank Ianaj iinta — ? 2,5	, Linger nt.	nited, New York	100,000 236 246 50 35 40 28 33
Receipts for a days.	and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 155, per 10 kilos expenses	Kxchauge on London, private	State of the market	Sales for Europe, bags	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday,	mar Stock this morning, bags		575  70  42  5,800\$  1,500  50  100  60  147  30  200  112
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	73%	3,500	85%	4,200	1.00	weak		11,000	14,000	158,000	May 7	5.000\$ 75 5 63
	71/4	3,500	83%	4.200	181/	weak	1	2,000	3.000	263,000	May 8	83 20
	7 7/16	3,500	8 ribi6	4,200	18%	weak	-	:,000	10,000	204,000	Мау 9	10 1,000 104 10 85
	7 7116	3,500	8 1-116	4,700	181/8	weak	1	1	12,000	263,000	May 11	119 50 5 50 50
	7 7116	31500	8 11/16	4,200	181/8	weak		1	12,000	272,000	Мау 12	318
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1,7 ma but uni que cor for	79 61 66 62 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	Banco Rural  dob. Ferry Co  lay 11.  Six per cent appliers.  Gold Lean 1825.  Banco Runal.  Testifade Insce. Co  testifade Insce. Co  hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil/gold etal.  1 etales.  Banco Rural.  Banco Rural.  Banco Brazil.  Banco Brazil.  MARKET REPORT.  Rio da Janelto, 13th May.  Exports.  MARKET REPORT.  Rio da Janelto, 13th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested that is the sales made previously are now more site in the sales made previously are now more site scritted and as advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested that is the sales made previously are now more site scritted and as advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea services in scritted and as advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested as a fee on a very fain scale and the estimate of 3,con crops is already considerably except and alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested as a fee on a very fain scale and the estimate of 3,con crops is already considerably except and alous able the market it weak On the 5th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea advices from alous able the rather more interested and sea advices from alous able the market it weak On the 5th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea advices from alous and the setting of the fair feet of the feet and fair feet of the feet of the feet and fair	\$ 700 8 "/n 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	b fire and a second sec
1,7 ma but uni que cor for	70 61 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	Banco Rural  dob. Ferry Co  lay 11.  Six per cent appliers.  Gold Lean 1825.  Banco Runal.  Testifade Insce. Co  testifade Insce. Co  hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil/gold etal.  1 etales.  Banco Rural.  Banco Rural.  Banco Brazil.  Banco Brazil.  MARKET REPORT.  Rio da Janelto, 13th May.  Exports.  MARKET REPORT.  Rio da Janelto, 13th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested that is the sales made previously are now more site in the sales made previously are now more site scritted and as advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested that is the sales made previously are now more site scritted and as advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea services in scritted and as advices from alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested as a fee on a very fain scale and the estimate of 3,con crops is already considerably except and alous able the market it weak On the 4th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested as a fee on a very fain scale and the estimate of 3,con crops is already considerably except and alous able the market it weak On the 5th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea advices from alous able the rather more interested and sea advices from alous able the market it weak On the 5th May.  Exports.  fee.—We have had rather more interested and sea advices from alous and the setting of the fair feet of the feet and fair feet of the feet of the feet and fair	\$ 700 8 "/n 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	b fire and a second sec
1,7 ma but uni que cor for	79 61 66 62 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	Banes Brazil deb, Ferry Co  lay 11.  Six per cent apolices.  Fanco Runal.  Banes Auxiliar  Gold Lean 1868.  Panco Runal.  Banes Auxiliar  deb, Leopiddia R R. 2008.  Integridade Incc. Co. deb. Leopiddia Chil  1 veties  Integridade Incc. Co. deb. Leopiddia Chil  1 veties  Six per cent apolices  Socwetigns  Banes Brazil  Banes Runal.  Banes Brazil  Banes Runal  Banes Brazil  Ba	\$ 700 8 "/n 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	b fire and a second sec

	Enrope:
1,07500	May 4 Trieste Ger str Elbe 7-409
1,07600	4 Hamburg , Parauagno
13 30	4 Havre Fr str D. Pedro 835
230000	s Bordentix Fr str Niger 525
138,00	8 London Bi str Trent. 2,963 Antweip do 1,500
000	8 Marseilles Ital str Sp 10 1,413
4%	Genoa do 2.456  11 Antirerp Ger sir Bullinione
zil (gold 79500	11 Antirerp Ger sir Billinine
79,00	
1,08000	Elsewhere: May 9 Rirer Plate Ital str Scrivia
1000	11 do Fi sti Senegal 2,974
235 00	Persint for the past nine days have averaged 0,000 bags
737 00	per day, against 8,774 for the preceding eleren days. The daily
283 00	average from the 1st inst is:
166,00	8,980 bags against 4,383 ,, in 1884
206 000 550 000	, 12,052 ,, 1883
21000	0.810 1882
8 %	, 12,850 ,, 1881 4,350 ,, 1889
875 °6	,, 4,350 ,, 1880 ,, 12,372 ,, 1879
	From July 181 to the 12th just, inclusive me have received
1,079000 1 u8000	3,764,513 bags.
105500	Brokers' quotations aré :
13 16	## 10 kilot   per arreba   Washed   4150 58720   (\$100 88400
13 50	Superior nominal nominal
23500	Good first 4 360 4 497 6 400 6 1000
236,00	Regular first
2 15 00	Ordinary first
275 00	Ordinary second 2 930 - 3 130 4 300 - 4 600
38 00	Capitanja uominal nominal
zil (geld 8a oo	Fscolha
2 series 79 00	Stock was this morning estimated to be 255,000 bags in
- 1	first and about 20,000 in second hands.
1,082 00	Vessels loading and to load
107 0	New York Swed bk Menter
103 1/2 q	New York Swell bk Mentor
134 å	do Noj bk Diana
9.00	do Bi sti Archinedes. 6,000 Politimore Amer hig Shellest. 5,000
8 1 7 00	Baltimore Amn lug Spotless 5,000 London and Ann ero Br str. Montego
s 156 0	do " Maske yne —
138 00	Hamburg Cer str Santes
138 100	Marseilles, etc. Ital str S. Gothardo
	Thesie
235 00	Port Elizabeth Swed hk Bahler 5,500
250 00	Port Elizabeth Swed lik Bulder
250 00	Port Elizabeth Swed hk Bedder
200 00	Pon Elizabeth Swed hk. Balder
sho oo 2)7 loo 2 o	do Gerlà Rez
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	du Gerlik Rose
217 000 220 000 1000 000 000 000 000 000 00	do Gerlik Rose
	du Gerlik Rose
	do Gerlik Rose
	the Ger lo. Rose
	the Ger lik. Rose
250 00 27 000 27 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	the Ger lo. Rose
	the Ger lo. Rose
27 and 27	the Ger lo. Rose
250 00 227 00 1 1 0 3 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 1 1	the Ger lik Rore
27 and 27	the Ger lo. Rose
9/9 00 00 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7	the Ger lo. Rose
9/9 00 00 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 8/3 000 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7 9/7	the Ger lik Rose
20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	the Ger lik Rose
96 00 97 90 90   103 000 105 0	the Ger lik Rose
90 00 00 27 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Flom is very stiff, with an upgrand rendency. Pine remains from Keresene is meak at a decline, Land is steady in thin no antirals. Rice is flat at loren quotations.  Floaty - Receipts bare been:  Tainun from New Zealand  2,200 bags
90 00 00 27 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an upward tendency. Pine remains from Kerosene is meak at a decline, Lardy steady with no animals, Reci sfin at lower quotations.  Flotty—Receipts bare been:  Tulinii from New Zealand  2000 bags 1,100 luls.  D Polynthom Sherr Plate:  1,200 bags
163 000   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Hom is very stiff, with an upward tendency. Pine remain from Keresene is meak at a decline, Lard is steady utth no anirals. Rice is flat at lourer quotations.  Floaty Receipts bare been i Tainut from New Zealand   2,200 bags   1,200 bag
160 00   27   26   27   26   27   26   27   26   27   26   27   27	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Hom is very stiff, with an upgrand rendency. Pine remain from Keresene is meak at a decline, Lard is steady in thin no antirals. Rice is flat at lourer quotations.  Floaty - Receipts bare been:  Tuinini from New Zealand  2,200 bags
163 000   27   23   20   25   25   25   25   25   25   25	timports.  Imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Hom is very stiff, with an upravil tendency. Pine tensin from, Keroene is meak an decline, Lard's steady in thin o antirals, Rice is flat at lorent quotations.  Flour
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Hom is very stiff, with an upgrant tendency. Pine remains from, Kerevene is meak at a define, Lard is steady in thin no antirals. Rice is flat at lower quotations.  Flour - Receipts bare been:  Tuinni from New Zealand  2,000 bags
90 00 00 27 90 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally furn. Flom is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Pine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Keresene is neak at a decline.  Floath - Receipts bare been t.  Tuinni from New Zealand.  2,200 bags
8% 00 27 83 20 1 163 000 16 8 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16 9 16	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an upgrant tendency. Pine remains from Kerosae is meak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kerosae is meak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kerosae is meak at a decline, Lard is steady mit no animals. Kerosae is meak at a decline, Lard is steady mit no animals. Floating from Kerosae is meak at a decline, Lard is senior from in 1,000 bags
969 00 97 90 90 1 103 000 105 000 105 000 105 000 105 000 107	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Hom is very stiff, with an upgrand tendency. Pine remains four, Keresene is meak at a define, Lard is steady in thin no animals. Rice is flat at lourer quotations.  Flour - Receipts bare been:  Tuinmi from New Zealand  \$2,000 bags
969 00 97 90 90 1 103 000 105 000 105 000 105 000 105 000 107	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally furn. Flom is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Fine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kee is flat at lower quotations.  Floath "Receipts bare been :  Tuinni from New Zealand   2,000 bags
90 00 00 27 90 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 5 00 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally fum. Hom is very stiff, with an upward tendency. Pine remain from Keresene is meak at a decline, Lard is steady utth no anirals, Rice is flat at lourer quotations.  Floaty
96 00 00 97 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally furn. Flom is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Fine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kee is flat at lower quotations.  Floath "Receipts bare been :  Tuinni from New Zealand   2,000 bags
260 00 27 20 1 1 1 3 000 1 1 5 000 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 1 5 000 1 5 000 1 1 5 000	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Blom is very stiff, with an uprant tendency. Fine remains from, Kerosene is neak at a deeline, Lard is steady with no animals, Reci is flat at lower quotations.  Flority—Receipts bare been:  Tulinut from New Zealand
960 00 27 20 00 10 3 000 10 5 000 10 5 000 10 5 000 10 5 000 10 5 000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Blom is very stiff, with an uprant tendency. Fine remains from, Keresene is neak at a deeline, Lard is steady with no animals, Reci is flat at lower quotations.  Flority—Recepts bare been:  Tulinut from New Zealand
163 000   27   20   20   20   20   20   20	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an upgrant tendency. Pine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kere she is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kee is that at lower quotations.  Floath — Recepts bare been to the form of the form Kieer Plate:  1,200 bags
96 00 97 20 90 10	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an upgrand tendency. Pine remains from, Keresene is meak at a decline, Land is steady in thin no antirals, Rice is flat at lourer quotations.  Floath - Receipts bare been:  Tuinini from New Zealand  2,200 bags
960 00 97 and 90 10 90 1	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Fine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Land is steady unth no animals. Keresene is neak at a decline, Land is steady unth no animals. Kee is that at lower quotations.  Floath—Recepts bare been :  Thinni from New Zealand  \$200 bags
960 00 97 20 00 97 20 00 97 20 00 10 5 000 10 5	imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an upgrant tendency. Pine remains from Kereseae is meak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kere see is meak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kee is that at lower quotations.  Floath - Recepts bare been:  Thinni from New Zealand  \$2,000 bags
960 00 97 and 90 10 90 1	timports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Hom is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Pine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kee is that at lower quotations.  Floath - Receipts bare been to the form of the form of the form Kiver Plate: 1,200 bags
960 00 947 20 95 20 95 20 103 000 105 5 000 105 5 000 105 6 9 107 000 10	Imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Flom is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Pine remain from Kerosene is meak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kerosene is meak at a decline, Lard is steady with no animals. Kerosene is meak at a decline, Lard is steady may be a supported by the form of
## 163 000  ## 20 00  ## 2	Imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Plom is very stiff, with an uprant tendency. Fine remains from, Kerosene is neak at a deeline, Lard is steady with no animals, Roei is flat at lower quotations.  Flority—Recepts bare been:  Tulinut from New Zealand
960 00 947 20 95 20 95 20 103 000 105 5 000 105 5 000 105 6 9 107 000 10	imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally furn. How is very stiff, with an uprard tendency. Pine remains from Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no anirals. Keresene is neak at a decline, Lard is steady with no anirals. Keep sene is neak at a decline.  Floath - Receipts bare been to the form of the form Kiver Plate: 1,200 bags
## 163 000  ## 20 00  ## 2	Imports.  Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices are generally from Plom is very stiff, with an uprant tendency. Fine remains from, Kerosene is neak at a deeline, Lard is steady with no animals, Roei is flat at lower quotations.  Flority—Recepts bare been:  Tulinut from New Zealand

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 200 bags per Paranagua' iom River Plate. We may quote at 3\$600—1\$800 per bag. Hay.-None arrived COdfish - No receipts. The last qualation at retail was 23 tooo-26 too for tubs and 24 too-27 too for cases.

Autonina-Get bk Gerd Hype: 281 tons. Ludwig ballast

408 ... Trent 1.050 ... Sirio

Brokers to-day quote at 2\$600-2\$700 per hag. Rosin.-Is quite unchanged.

Turpentine - Retail quotations are much sugged at 410-460 reis per kilogramme.

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Coal .-- Receipts have been:
            OAL.—Receipts have been:

1,904 tous per Frink Shifford from Cauliff
422 , Mirw do

2,446 , Fendeme do

1,513 , Maguells do

2,726 , Thes. N. Hart du

2,003 , Morning Light do

33 , Herman Erbreudt from London

548 , Fried Star

549 , Fabre from Liverpool

549 , Fabre from Cloucester

344 , Ca/Anrina from Newcastle

549 deslers and Companies
all to dealers and companies
     Coment - Receipts have been:
    400 casks per Hermann Behtendt from London
100 " Rose C, from Marseilles.
There is no change 10 note in quotations.
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#### SHIPPING NEWS.

Rice.-Market flat and invoices quoted at 8\$800-9\$000

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Candiff-Bi bk Frank Shifford; 1169 tons Smith; 45 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. Brusswick—Br bk Romance: 593 tons: Foye; 56 ds; pine

RIO GRANDE DO SUL-Amer schr Idn L.: 280 tons, Titus: 12 ds; in distress, hunnd ba Macán

MAY 5.

LIVERPOOL-Br bg John T. Ives: 258 tons; Mann; 75 ds; coal

CARINER--- Bi ship Fendane: 1350 tons, Coming: 37 ds; coal

Georgester-Norlik Africa: 584 tons: Johnsen: 36 ds sundues to John Moote & Co.

3/ 3 1/ 6

Liveriposi - Noi bk Emilie: 427 tous: Johansen: 53 ds: sondies to John Moore & Co.

NEWCYSTLE-Nor lik Catharina; 261 tons; Musoeus; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Hima no Sar trin Baina-Sued lik Hardna; 349 tons: Laiser,

30 ilst salt to Viura Miranda Leone & Co.

3/ 11/ 7

CARDIEF 7th PERNAMENCO-Bi ship Mognetia; 998 1 us; Logan, 77 ils; coal to order.

MAY 9

CARRIER-Bi ship Thos. N. Hart; 1460 tons; Illanveli, 41 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes

CARDIFF...Br ship Mounting Light; 1310 tons, Ladd. 41 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

PORTO ALRGRE-Dutch by Predelast; 150 tons; Younge; 10

ds: sumbies to José da Rocha e Sonza

High Seas. Amer yacht Carmeliti; 41 tons: Snor; midler drmaged.

MAY 12.

Candie F .- Br bk Sirkar Shree 567 tons; Mann: 15 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co.

BRUNSWICK-Br lik Hants County; 641 tous; Card; 55 ds; pine to order

Nur York-Amei bk Shelland: 612 tuns; Haskell; 56 ds; similares to Francisco Clemente & Cu. CIPURTO-- Pour lik Alliançu; 548 tons; Cardia; 41 ds: sundres

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

to Costa Santos & Co

BALTIMORE...Amer hg Alice; 224 tons; Barnes; coffee Penepo-Nor bk Helene; 266 tons; Gjernldsen, sundries

MAI's

PARAMAGEA'-Ger bg Allemania; 210 tons; Wolken; sun-

---- Dutch bg Reprise; 174 tons; Lieffen; do.

CAPE VERUS-Not by Nordstjetnen: 132 tons, Bucholdt, hallast.

MA1' 7.

PASPEBIAC-Br lig "85;" 139 tons: Syvret; ballast. UNITED STATES-Br ship Annie Gondrey; 1,153 tons; Bent;

BAHBADOES-Bi bk Tamoia; 500 tons; Slocombet do.

374118

Banta-Amer ling Helen G. Mosely; 452 tons, Holt, ballast.

NEW YORK -- Nor lik Gembin; 429 tims: Clemensen: coffee. BARBADOES-Br bk Beifish Queen: 410 tobs, McCoull; ballast

Bi bk Thrush; 287 tons; Brien; do. PARANAGUA'-Ger schr Cathrina; 112 tons; Hinck; do.

MAY to.

		U. FEWS.	AD THE DANIE	z cma	TEME	VITC.	<del></del>
	"RAILWAY NEWS" OF APRIL 18TH.	SUMMARY O	OF THE BANK th. (in contos de réis	or 1:0005	1 EME.	N I S.	
Government   1863 4½ per ct   Loan   98-106   1865 5   93-95   1871 5   93-94   Rail   Rail	ut Stocks.  1875 5 per ct. Loan. 92—94  1879 4½ , , 81—83  1879 4½ , , 81—83  200 ys.	Asseis	Brazil  Rural  Connier- cial	fudustrial Com-	mercio English	New London & Brazilian	Nercantii Santos Lotals.
Patid   20	paid         20 Imp Braz, Natal & Nova Crue	Tressurpills Bills disunted Call loante Bills recruble. Real cete Public beds Debentus and shares Mortgaj	27,205 620 221 4,716 316 628 7,104 — 1,786	5,870 2, 41 1,105 1,328 1,765 1, 1,016 1,066 940 687	500 33.24 7,280 32 792 304 - 245 - 233 629 873 548 694 548	576 4.965 1,667 1,844 	- 51,820 35,672 2,021 56,414 241 9,173 50 4,044 113 12,921 - 29,307 125 7,084 83 22,325 302 14,985
Micele   M	100 West & Brazz Tel. Lim deb. A 6 per cent   104-105	Likities: Capital di up Reservand Circulas Deposit Bils patde Promis assigenas All othe	1,860 579 539	825 8,876 385 821	5,000 4.444 576 7,622 3,572 7,622 59 100 886 651	5,497 216 10,933	1,000 68,888 375 12,361 1,683 127,595 36 27,595 694 23,862 3,788 255,937
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14th, 1885		GO	VERNMENT	BONI	1		
NAME 2 WHERF CONSIGNER	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO  Man Dangelor Rt Landon Sundries	MSSION CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION				LUE QUOTATION
American lug Sputles 397 Apr 12 Baltimote. bk Agate 595 19 Marseilles. Cerf, Dale & Co 10 New York Phipps Bris & Co	Nekto Gr do do Glebe Green Frieste ; do Glebe Gr Frieste ; do Glebe Gr Green G	2, 8,400 000 1,997,200 000 9,600 000 119,200 000 8,7,800 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de National Loan of 1868, gold National Loan of 1879, gold	Janeiro	6 % . }	1,000%0 800—2 1,000 0 1,000 0 1,000 0	00 107 0/0 00 86 1/0 00 103 1/2 0/4 00 1,345 \$000
bg John Wesly. 435 29 New York F. Clemente & Co. bg Jane Adeline 373 May 1 New York Montein, II. & Co. Sayannah, W. Guinsañes & C.	6 V. de Ceau Fr 6 Poitou Fr 6 Advance Amer  Krwer Plate Coffee		AND PUBLIC	COM	PANIE		LAST DIVIDEND
bk Shetland bt2 1) New York F. Clemente & Co	8 Sirio Ital Genoa' do 9 Trent Br Sonthampion do 8 Serivia Ital River Plate do	CAEM SHANKS	NAMES BANKS		ESERVE FUND		AM'T PAID
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